

100 be sent you date not tell your mother

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



CETTSBURG.

Monday, April 9, 1866.

Mysterious Disappearance.

The York Republic of the 4th says:—
"We have been requested to inform the public that Mr. Eli Cookson, a citizen of Warrington township, York county, Pa., left his residence on Friday, the 9th of March last, for York, with a load of grain. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. S. S. Smith, and a son, Mr. A. S. Smith, and returned at the next day, with Mr. Kinsy, where he stayed all night at the public house of Mr. George Darron. On Sunday morning he left Mr. Darron's house, as was supposed, for home, but it was noticed that he took the wrong road, having gone in the direction of Abbotstown. A few days after he left Dover, Mr. T. T. Gardner, Post Master at Russellville, received a letter purporting to have been written by two citizens of Clearspring, Washington county, Md., (but whose names were not legible), stating that a man, answering to the name of Eli Cookson, who was wandering about, had come to Clearspring, where he had a paralytic stroke, that his mouth was drawn to one side, and that the Irish claimed him as one of their countrymen, because, on account of their monthly being in that condition, he talked like an Irishman. The letter also stated that he had some money with him, and an account of a settlement between him and T. T. Gardner, that a Dr. Mobley had said he could not live long, and that they would send him to the York county Almshouse immediately. Two citizens of Warrington, who have returned from Clearspring, report that there are no such men as are named in the letter at that place, neither has any such person as Eli Cookson been seen or heard of in that region. The letter had been regularly mailed at the post office, but it had been dropped in the box by some unknown person.

It is thought by some persons that Mr. Cookson was slightly deranged when he left Dover. He has been raised a Quaker, and generally used the plain language. He has lost his front teeth, and lisped slightly. He had on a kind of surcoat coat of brownish drab color. He had a peculiar swinging walk, which would attract attention from a stranger. His family are very much distressed, fearing that he has been murdered, and any information received by them will be very thankfully received by them. Address T. T. Gardner, Russellville, York county, Pa.

The Czar Alexander's Manifesto.

The following is the manifesto issued by the Czar Alexander to the Russian army:—
"St. Petersburg, March 5, 1866.
"Valiant warriors—faithful defenders of the Church, the Throne, and the Country!—It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care, Russia's prosperity and glory, and Russia's army, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were: 'I thank the glorious loyal guard who, in 1825, saved Russia, and also thank the brave army and fleet, and pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without—and we to her enemies.'

"I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. Though not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or do more."
"May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia."

Signed, ALEXANDER.
A postscript to the manifesto presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initial of "Nicholas." The manifesto concludes as follows:—
"May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to our foes, and the glory of Russia."

The Cuban revolution has probably come to a conclusion, with the execution of one of its prominent leaders—Pino. The aid expected from the Cuban sympathizers in the United States was not rendered. Nearly a million of dollars was raised by the Creoles as a fund for promoting an expedition from the United States, and that has been squandered by the agents, without results.

Four steamships were prepared and partially equipped for the expedition, and about 5,000 men were enlisted and held in readiness for transportation. But the example of Lopez, the numbers and vigilance of the ships of war guarding the coast and harbors of Cuba, the preparations of Concha for repressing invasions and insurrections, and the premature exhaustion of the revolutionary funds, and the disapprobation and interference of the United States government, all combined to frustrate the enterprise.

The failure of the Cuban expedition is followed by some efforts to get up an expedition for Central America, under Colonel Kinney. It is asserted that the Colonel, who has no connection whatever with the Central American colonization company, of which ex Senator Cooper is the president, intends to join Gen. Castillon, the Nicaraguan chief, who is now at war with that government, and will probably, with a little aid from the United States, make himself its master. He offers very liberal terms to Americans who will risk their necks in his support. The population of Nicaragua is 350,000, mostly of mixed race, and having been constantly embroiled in domestic dissensions for many years, they have neither revenue, nor commerce, nor agriculture, nor wealth. Promise of land, contingent upon the success of Castillon, will hardly tempt the poorest and most desperate of our filibusters.

Death of a Slave in Syracuse.

Robinson, a colored woman, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 25th ult. The most remarkable feature of her character was her resistance to the maintenance of the same relations to her mistress that she held to her Virginia master; so that in spite of the laws of New York—in spite of the public sentiment of the city itself, and in the very smoke and heat of the underground railroad, she lived and died the property of her own master and his household.

The Legislature is daily passing some new Bank Bill.

On Thursday bills were passed by the House, extending the charter of the South-west Bank, and to incorporate the Look Haven Bank. The Governor sent in a message on that day, announcing that he had signed the bills to extend the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, the Mauch Chunk Bank, the Anthracite Bank, the Tamaqua Bank, the New Castle Bank, the City Bank of Philadelphia, and the bill for the partial restoration of the capital of the Bank of Penn Township.

In another column will be found an account of an election riot in Cincinnati.

The excitement continued for several days. The Germans had fortified themselves, and had a cannon. The military were ordered out by the authorities. On Wednesday the Germans delivered up the cannon, and matters then quieted down. The Know-Nothings had a meeting on Wednesday night, and adopted resolutions denouncing the late outrages and the destruction of the ballot boxes by a few zealots of their party, and disapproving of all unlawful proceedings. The city has resumed its quiet.

It is stated that nearly all the Democratic candidates have a majority and would be sworn into office to-day. The Democratic magistrates have a majority of 800. The ballots for these officers were not destroyed.

Horrible Death.—Yesterday morning week, a young man, named William Gipp, of York, was found dead in a lime kiln at that place. It is supposed he had laid down to sleep, and that, either affected by the gas from the burning kiln, or overcome by sleep, he fell in. His face was entirely charred, and his whole body dreadfully burned. He was about 18 years of age.

Mr. Jesse Bryan, of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, shot himself on Wednesday week, and expired about two hours after. Cause—religious excitement.

Gov. T. S. Cunningham, of Mercer county, Pa., long familiar in political circles, and one of those democrats who voted for the charter of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, died recently at Mercer.

Mr. Robert D. Carson, Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank, died suddenly on Saturday evening week. Mr. Carson was in his usual health up to the time of his decease, and had been attending to his duties in the bank on Saturday. His death is attributed to pleurisy.

Spanish gold dollars are in circulation. They are in imitation of the old ones. They are lighter than the genuine, lack the metallic ring, and may readily be distinguished with a little care.

Neal Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, by a small majority.

More Specie Going! The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 170 passengers, and \$1,276,000 in specie.

The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday. The Whig and Know-Nothing candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected by large majorities, also their two Congressmen.

The Municipal election in Richmond took place on Wednesday. The "Know-Nothings" elected all the officers by large majorities.

The democrats have carried the great majority of the town elections in Michigan.

Confusion Among the Know-Nothings. LANCASTER, April 5th.—The Grand State Council of Know-Nothings met here on Tuesday, but broke up in confusion this afternoon—the cause of the difficulty being opposition to an open organization. Public opinion runs counter to secrecy and cabal-bound conspiracies. Messrs. Cameron, Johnson and Gen. Irwin left this morning in disgust.

A house occupied by two elderly ladies, Mrs. Baker and Miss Hamlin, in Burdsville, P. I., was burned on Wednesday morning, and both the inmates were found dead. It is thought there has been foul play.

Oak wood in Washington is fastened to customers at 87 per cord—short measure. In Alexandria the same article is delivered at \$3.

Navigation on the lake at Buffalo is not expected to be resumed till the 1st of May. The ice in the lake extends from the American to the Canadian shore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.—E. H. Price of Maryland, William Smith of Point Pleasant, Va., Dr. George S. Ghieslin, of Kentucky, and George M. Carson, of Lancaster, Pa., were among those killed, but not dangerously, by the accident on the Pennsylvania railroad on Thursday week. Two trains collided, the Pennsylvania one at 12:30.

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Great Military Expedition to the China.

It is announced in the St. Louis Republic that orders have been received from Washington for the early march of four thousand troops, under Gen. Harney, to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians who have, for years past, been engaged in depredations upon the property, and the murder of American citizens. It is understood that 1,200 of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie, 800 at Fort Kearny, 600 at Fort Riley, and 1,600 on the upper Missouri. They are to take out a year's supply of provisions.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon week, during the prevalence of the storm at Charleston, a portion of the wall of a burnt building toppled over, while five small boys were inside, and two of them—Bernard Thomas, aged 13 years, and Jas. Dawson, aged 12 years—were instantly crushed to death, and another, John Kilroy, considerably injured.

The Catholic Bishop of Dubuque has written a letter advising the people under his spiritual charge to vote for the Iowa liquor law, to show that they are unjustly accused of being careless of enforcing the practice of the holy virtue of temperance.

Lieutenant Donaghy.—It is stated that letters were received by the last steamer, from Lieut. Donaghy, of the French cavalry, dated late in February, in camp, before Sebastopol, in which he states that he is in fine health and good spirits, the weather improving, and preparations are making for an early and vigorous opening of the campaign.

Scarcity.—In some sections of the State of New York, and especially some of the western counties, there is a scarcity of hay almost unprecedented. The Buffalo Republic says many farmers have been obliged to sell their cattle to considerable disadvantage, to save them from starvation.

A magnificent service of silver plate, consisting of three hundred and fifty-eight pieces, has been lately executed in New York, and is to be presented to a well known banker in San Francisco. Every piece, even to the castor bottles, is of solid silver, the whole set occupying seven black walnut cases three feet high by sixteen inches deep. The entire cost is about \$10,000.

A breach-loading cannon was tried at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on the 29th ult., in the presence of some United States officers. Discharges were made repeatedly, as often as six times a minute, but it is claimed that, having everything perfect, from 15 to 18 discharges can easily be made in that time. This is pronounced a formidable weapon for naval warfare.

A serious riot occurred at Branchdale, about nine miles from Pottsville, on Thursday and Friday of last week. One man, named Beveling, was fatally killed. The rioters resisted the Sheriff and civic authorities, and on Friday night three volunteer companies were called out from Pottsville, and marched to the scene of strife.

Between thirty and forty arrests were made, including the ringleaders of the disturbance. Great excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained of serious troubles. The origin of the riot is not mentioned. Peace, however, is now restored.

A Plenty of Doctors.—Philadelphia continues to furnish her accustomed plentiful supply of doctors of medicine. The annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in that city took place on Saturday, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on 173. Altogether 636 graduates have received this season this degree from the University and Jefferson College.

Foreign Military Companies.—The question has lately been submitted to the Governor of Ohio, as to whether he will withhold the public arms from independent volunteer companies composed in part or entirely of adopted citizens, and he has decided that there is no law which authorizes him to inquire into the character of these companies. Massachusetts is, thus far, the only State which has determined upon the disbanding of its foreign military companies.

A Challenge in Danish Waters.—A correspondent of the New York Post discloses a fact not known even to many of Mr. Webster's most intimate friends, that he was once challenged by John Randolph. Mr. Webster declined, but the correspondence which passed between the parties, Mr. Benton acting as the friend of Randolph, appears to have been creditable to the challenged party.

Withdrawal from Know-Nothing Lodges.—Eleven members of the Know-Nothing Lodge at Council, No. 16, at Winchester, Va., have published a card, renouncing any further connection with the order. They state that several other cards of withdrawal will soon be announced, one already being signed by twenty members. Forty-six members of the Council at Harper's Ferry, Va., have also withdrawn, and publicly denounced the fact. They state that forty others have withdrawn. Among the forty-six there are eight whigs.

The news of the death of the Emperor Paul in 1801, was twenty-one days in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas four hours and a quarter. Thursday week. Two trains collided, the Pennsylvania one at 12:30.

Ten eight shanks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis on Tuesday night.

A City Bankrupt.—The City of Philadelphia has applied to the State Legislature for a temporary loan, as an immediate necessity. The Pennsylvania says the amount required by the city, in place has been in even a respectable condition, is one million and a half of dollars.

Fire dwellings, three stores and the Lutheran Church, at Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss about \$12,000.

The Standard New York passed the Philadelphia liquor law on Wednesday, by a vote of 21 to 11.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 8.—Our elections have gone against the Administration. There were four distinct tickets in the field—Whig, Democratic, Know-Nothing, and Free-soil.

The returns are not all in, but the result will be nearly as follows: Ingham 27,000, Minor 25,000, Dutton 9,000. The Know-Nothings and Whigs will have 19 or 20 of the 21 Senators, and probably 130 of the 224 Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Congressmen.

There is no election of Governor by the people, but the Legislature being largely Whig and Know-Nothing, there is but little doubt that Mr. Minor will be chosen.

We have just received from Rome the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Cass, the wife of the United States Minister at that city, and late Miss Laidlaw, of New York. Mrs. Cass died the 3d of March, from congestion of the brain, caused by taking a hot bath too soon after eating. She was seized in the bath, and lived but an hour, unconscious. Mrs. Cass was married to Mr. C. in the month of May last, in Paris. She was a young lady remarkable for her accomplishments and personal attractions, and her death is very much regretted by the large circle of her friends whom she had gained in Paris and Rome during her residence in those cities.

Paria Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.
Destruction of Wood.—A large quantity of wood corded up—about five hundred cords—on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, three miles above Bristol, caught fire on Monday morning from a locomotive, and the whole consumed. The wood belonged to Mr. William A. Bowen.

Important, if True.—A letter from Havana states that our consul has notified the Captain-General, by direction of Secretary Marcy, "that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis, the Government of the United States will not be answerable for the result." Francisco Estrampes, under sentence of death, is an American citizen, and it remains to be seen whether Gen. Concha will commute his punishment, or accept the alternative presented [He has since been executed.]

On Sunday morning, a clergyman of Alexandria, after the morning's discourse, read from the pulpit the notice of the decease of a lady, that her funeral would take place that afternoon, and the congregation were invited to attend. This greatly surprised many present, for they recollected having attended the funeral obsequies of the deceased about a year ago. In the evening the Rev. gentleman apologized. The notice was an old one. On taking his seat in the desk, he found it before him and supposed it had just been sent in for announcement.

Bonnets in New York this season are not so much flared as they were last, the crowns drop more and the fronts less lightly projecting. Flowers and lace are used in their trimmings. Ladies will learn with pleasure the new style of sleeves which open in front from the shoulder to the wrist, connected by rows of pearls, and exhibiting to the admiring gaze the richest and most expensive under sleeves. Then we have another style fitting close to the arm, and ending in a deep frill, falling over the elbow.

Murder in all shades of atrocity from the lighter grades of manslaughter, to cold blooded deliberation, seem to be always rife in the atmosphere of New York, attributable, no doubt, to the number of drinking bars, gambling and disorderly houses, and the great number of persons in extreme destitution. There are now in jail there twelve persons charged with murder, among the number being a foreigner named Henri Carnel, who, four years ago, deliberately murdered an old man and his two sons with the same dagger.

Interesting from Spain.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Spanish Cortes, on the 15th ult., that the Government entertained a serious thought of putting an end, as soon as possible, to slavery in Cuba, as all the conspirators lately arrested there were ardent partisans of the maintenance of slavery. The announcement is said to have been received with loud approbation.

The Minister further stated that he entertained hopes that the differences between Spain and the United States would be satisfactorily arranged. M. Rances, in reply, said that what the country wanted was to see them honorably settled.

That remarkable phenomenon in natural science, the coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, 500 deep, and equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the State Bank of Ohio, are in circulation in Pittsburg. They are very neatly engraved, and possess the general appearance of the genuine bills. Look out for them.

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A singular inquisition was lately attempted by the Massachusetts Legislature.

arising out of the excessive Know-Nothingism of that body. A special committee "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, purveyors and convents," in order to ascertain whether any species of injustice was practiced in such establishments, which ought to be remedied by law. This committee commenced its labors by visiting a school in Roxbury, kept by seven Catholic Sisters of Charity. The visit was entirely unexpected to the inmates, who became terribly frightened on the abrupt entrance of the crowd. No less than twenty-four persons went as the committee, and made a thorough investigation of the establishment, omitting no sham, passage, closet, attic, or cellar, to ascertain whether instruments of torture, &c., could be found.

The search was without effect, except to cause a great public excitement, and bring the whole proceeding into odium and contempt. Nearly all the Boston papers denounced the conduct of the committee, and their strictures induced several members of the Legislature, a few days ago, to move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts. An animated debate ensued, during which several members declared that the press had grossly exaggerated the affair. The committee was finally ordered.

Fire for Three Months.—Conflagrations continue to sweep away property from this country at a rate exceeding one million dollars per month. The record for March shows no diminution from this sum. The New York Journal of Commerce has a table showing that during the past month there were 41 fires in the United States which destroyed property valued at \$1,008,000. This does not include the losses by the recent fires in the woods at the South.

The loss by fires during the last three months is put down at \$8,882,000.

One of Virginia's noblest spirits has fallen. William S. Archer, a member of the U. S. Senate from 1841 to 1847, died at his residence in Annetta county, on the 28th ult. Mr. Archer was a rare commodity in Virginia—a whig. We have heard but little of him since his appearance in the Baltimore Whig National Convention in 1852, where he took an active part, in the minority of the Virginia delegation, for the nomination of his old friend, Gen. Scott. Mr. Archer was a highly popular Virginia politician, and a man of enlarged views of public policy.

The Flight of News.—No place of news was ever carried such a vast distance in so short a time as was the announcement of the death of the Russian Emperor. It took place at noon on the 2d of March, and in an hour or two it was known in nearly every part of the European continent and the British islands. On the 3d of March the Africa sailed from Liverpool with the news. She reached Halifax at noon of the 15th, and by the close of that day there was scarcely a town in the United States where the great event was not known. Thirteen days had sufficed to carry the intelligence over two continents and one broad ocean. There was never a more striking illustration of the wonderful workings of electricity and steam as means of annihilating distance.

More Victims of the Explosion near Jersey City.—There have been altogether seven deaths by the explosion of the fire works manufactory on Bergen point on the 21st ultimo. Beside Henry Klier, taken out of the ruins dead, and Henry Klier, who died the same day, five others have since died. Their names are Emil Brehn, Jacob Nicolay, Frederick Schmidt, Ferdinand Bauer, and Charles Klein. The two survivors are Wm. Hitten, who is expected to live, and the lad Henry Jopman, who, it is believed, will not recover.

Severe Sentence.—Wm. Cleland, convicted at Pittsburg of selling liquor to an intemperate woman, after being sentenced on Saturday a week to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$30 to the commonwealth, \$20 to the prosecutor, and undergo an imprisonment of 60 days in the county jail.

The progress of Mormonism in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, has attracted the attention of British philanthropists, and an effort seems to be making to counteract the evil influence. Thus a Mormonite was lately made sensible of his error by the Tracts of the London Religious Tract Society, directed against Mormonism, and has been the means of inducing more than one hundred other Mormons to renounce that creed.

The "Fillibusters," according to a Washington dispatch, have not abandoned their expedition to Cuba. It is said a large expedition is about to sail from New Orleans and other Southern ports. Stores of arms and ammunition, it is alleged, have been sent forward to an island near Cuba, and as soon as aid is received that these articles are safely landed, the men will set out. The military organization is represented as being complete, and many of the officers have seen service in the American army.

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Election Riot at Cincinnati.

The municipal election at Cincinnati took place on Monday last, and gave rise to a serious riot. The Gazette gives the following account of it:—
"The election yesterday was a deeply interesting one, and was characterized by scenes which all good citizens must regret. The fights in some instances began in the morning, with the opening of the polls. At the Fourth Ward there was a fight, in which several persons participated, but we believe no particular injury was inflicted on any one. In the Sixteenth Ward American judges were chosen. This led to some hard words and a fight, in which three or four persons were pretty severely beaten. In the Eleventh a difficulty arose in the afternoon. It was rumored that the Germans would not permit Americans to vote, and in consequence of this rumor a party of seven or eight Americans went up to see what was the state of things and to help their friends to get their votes. A German was arrested by the police officers, and as they were taking him away he was rescued, and officer Carey severely beaten on the ground. The Americans were soon informed, and towards 6 o'clock the fighting was resumed, in the course of which a man named George Reeder was severely and it is supposed fatally, stabbed. Dr. Brown was hit on the head with a coil and mown hurt, and Mr. Higdon, Williams, and John Leonard were beaten more or less severely. Soon after this a rush was made at the polls, the ballot-box seized, taken out of the house, broken in pieces, and the tickets scattered about the streets. A party then went up to Jackson's hill to seize the cannon which had been used yesterday to fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birthday. The gun was captured. The sword was taken from the captain of the gun squad, and the flag which belonged to it, was carried off and planted on the engine house where the polls were. The crowd soon after went down town, passing by the Ninth Ward polls, when another fight was got up, but the polls having been closed, they proceeded to the Thirteenth Ward polls. As the party were passing with all the cannon they were assailed by firemen there assembled, who threw boulders at them. A general scrimmage then ensued, in which boulders flew like hail and pistol shots were heard on every side. The Irish gave way when they saw the Americans loading their cannon with boulders. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood into which the Irish retreated, were riddled with boulders. One of the boulders shot from the cannon struck a man not engaged in the fight and inflicted a severe wound on the head; the others went through the sign of the Mechanics and Traders' Hall."

The above account shows that the vote of the Eleventh Ward was entirely lost by the destruction of the ballot-box. The telegraphic reports inform us that the ballot-box in the Twelfth Ward shared the same fate. It having been alleged (or ascertained) that the box in this ward contained fifty-five more votes than there were names recorded on the poll-books, out of the judges insisted on throwing out the entire vote, but the others would not agree; and while the judges were counting the votes a body of men entered the room and took the box containing the tickets forcibly from them, and then burnt the ballots and tally sheets in the open street. These two wards gave to Mr. Faran a majority of from ten to twelve hundred votes, the destruction of which, it is said, will elect Mr. Taylor by a majority of four or five hundred votes. It is further stated, however, much to the credit of Mr. Taylor, that he is too good an American to accept an election obtained by such disreputable means.

The peace of Cincinnati was further threatened on Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning by the more violent members of the opposing parties, but no collision actually occurred.

The Western Indians.—The Buffalo Commercial of Thursday says:—
"An intelligent officer of the army writes from Fort Laramie, under date of Jan. 24th, to a friend in this city, since the massacre of the 30 persons by the Sioux, trade with that nation has been prohibited, and the traffic of powder and lead has been stopped in this section of the country. All the Indians on the Missouri, north and east of us, will sell their furs for nothing but ammunition, arrow heads, &c., preparatory to the opening of hostilities, which they declare they will commence in the spring, and drive all the soldiers out of the country."

Bridge Across the Susquehanna.—The York Republican states that a bridge is either already completed, or nearly so, across the Susquehanna river at York Furnace twenty-five miles below Columbia. It is a substantial structure, and will do away with the necessity of driving cattle around by Columbia, on their way to Philadelphia, as it will furnish a nearer route.

E. J. Bay, formerly a colored barber of Terre Haute, Indiana, but now of Liberia, Africa, has been Speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic, and is a candidate for the Presidency, and is now editing a paper in that country.

Great Fire of Memphis.—A fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the 26th ult., which destroyed nearly an entire block—loss \$100,000—insurance \$60,000. Forty-three houses were consumed, including the "Appeal" printing office.

An old convict, named George Lockwood, was discharged on Monday last, from the Maryland Penitentiary, having served out his third term in that institution. He is now between 40 and 50 years of age, and has served in all 17 years 6 months and 15 days in the Penitentiary. This is the man who, in a fit of passion, some 15 or 20 years ago, seized a barbed and chopped off his thumb and first two fingers of his left hand, with the view of incapacitating himself for hard labor; but he missed his aim after all his pain and trouble. He entered the penitentiary first in 1828, at the age of 19.

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Agricultural Society.

A REGULAR meeting of the "Adams County Agricultural Society" will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M.* It is hoped the attendance will be large. It is also expected that in the *Evening* of the same day, at the same place, this question will be discussed—*"Is the application of bran-grass manure in an unfermented state the best mode?"*

By a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Society, all present were requested and authorized to procure additional members, and the President and Secretary directed to inform the public (which they now do) that the holding of the

efforts. Its funds are far from being sufficient to justify the undertaking as yet, but if the people will, by the April meeting, contribute with proper liberality to its treasury by the increase of its membership, and thus authorize the commencement of preparations, the Society will very promptly undertake the irrevocable work.



C. MEYER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly

more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other Maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore. Warehouse, No. 52 South Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Feb. 12. 3m

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate

March 19. GEORGE BEAR, Adm'r.
6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Gen. TEMPEST WILSON, late of Abbotstown, Adams county, deceased, having

Abbotstown, York County; the latter in
 JOSEPH WILSON,
 DAVID E. HOLLINGER, } *Adm's.*
 March 5. 6t

NOTICE.
 ETTERS of Administration on the estate

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JACOB TROSTLE late of East Ber-
lin, Hamilton township, Adams county, de-
ceased, having been granted to the subscri-
ber, residing in Reading, Pa.

First Assignee of ALLEN GRIFFITH, been filed in the Court of Common Pleas Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on the 16th day of April next, since cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
 Honorable's Office, Gettysburg, March 5, 1854.

standing, will please call and pay the
on or before the first day of March next,
Ullrich. Very respectfully,
GEO. ARNOLD.

NOTHING! CLOTHING!

ARNOLD has now on hand, and is

8. If you want change of any
tion, call at FAIRFAX 6-1111.

Dinner to Hon. James Cooper.

The complimentary banquet to Hon. JAMES COOPER, came off at Pottsville on the 26th ult., and was quite a brilliant affair, being very largely attended, and everything passed off handsomely. The following is a sketch of the remarks made by Mr. COOPER on the occasion, in response to the toast given eulogistic of his services in the Senate, especially to the great Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COOPER, in rising to respond to this toast, was greeted in a storm of enthusiasm and applause. He intimated that he was a poor hand at thanks; but he trusted his friends would believe, wherever his tongue might say, or fail to say, his heart responded gratefully to the kindness and politeness which had placed so high an estimate on his services in the Senate. To the generosity of the friends who summoned him here to-night, far more than any credit of his own, he felt that he was indebted for the distinguished mark of regard and confidence with which they had honored him. He had done nothing, he said, to merit such a manifestation of their kindness; nor had he dreamed of such an acknowledgment of the small service he had been able to render to his constituents and the Commonwealth. On the contrary, instead of expecting such a manifestation of approval and regard, he had often felt painfully sensible how little he had been able to do for the promotion of their interests, and how far short he had fallen of the good he had promised himself to accomplish, as their representative. He said there was no affectation in the admission of his failure to perform, for his constituents, what he had hoped, for the promotion of their welfare. He felt it often and he had felt it still, that he had failed in representing the State as it ought to have been represented, and as it might have been represented by some other person. It was only such partial friends as surrounded him, who shut their eyes to all his short-comings, and gave him credit, twice over, for all he had done, that could see in his course a subject for praise and commendation. With these good intentions and upright purposes were enough; but their kindness, grateful as it was to his heart, highly as he prized it, and as long as he should cherish it, could not hide from him his own deficiencies and failures. Friendship, such as they had always manifested towards him, was, indeed, a consolation—a soothing balm, to soften self-reproach, but not to remove its cause.

Here, said Mr. Cooper—here in the midst of his friends and neighbors, he could speak of his mortifications and disappointments, and of their causes, frankly—without fear of misconstruction. Here, he felt he might unobscure himself, and speak as he could not speak elsewhere, without subjecting himself to invidious criticism or ill-liberal and unfriendly animadversion.

If, said he, in the closing hours of the last session he had been able, in connection with his colleagues, (Mr. Brodhead,) and friends to the protection of American Industry, to save that industry from a fatal blow, it was, he said, a subject of greater gratification to him, than even to those whose interests were immediately at stake. And for the defense of those great and absorbing interests he was entitled to no commendation; he had simply performed his duty—a duty, which, if he had left unperformed, would have justly exposed him to the execrations of the thousands who would have suffered from his neglect.

For good intentions, however, and a disposition—strong and paramount, to promote the welfare of the whole country, he was entitled to such credit as was due to one who entertained them. Whilst he had been faithful to Freedom, and endeavored to vindicate it against its assailants, he nevertheless embraced every opportunity to cultivate and establish kind relations, political and social, between the North and the South. He had never forgotten that the Independence of the country had been achieved by the common exertions of the people of all the States; and that our national prosperity and greatness depended on the preservation of the Union. It would have been a sad day, he observed, for liberty and the happiness of the American people, when the old bonds of brotherhood should be broken asunder, and the old memories be scattered to the winds! When Bunker Hill and Saratoga are remembered, and Bunker and Yorktown forgotten; when we only recollect the dead who sleep at Brandywine, and forget those who repose at Camden, the days of this proud confederacy will have been numbered!

After this he took up other questions, and discussed them with an ability and power, says the Miner's Journal, which reminded one of his former mental strength and vigor, while it gave abundant proof of returning vitality and stamina. He spoke particularly of the compromise of 1850, the course he pursued in regard to it, and the reasons which induced him to support it; and concluded his remarks by reading a number of interesting anecdotes and reminiscences of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and other distinguished statesmen, with whom it had been his fortune to have been associated in public life. He paid a handsome tribute to his colleagues in the Senate and House, for the fidelity with which they had sustained the interests of the Commonwealth against the unnatural combination which had been formed to break them down. He also pointed out, with considerable precision and length, the gradual local changes that have taken place, on the subject of the tariff, in different sections of the Union, and the counter combinations by which their dangerous objects and effects may hereafter be defeated. He was interrupted, at every progressive step of his remarks, with the most heart-felt, enthusiastic, and deafening applause.

Hon. James H. Campbell followed in an eloquent address, and depicted in graphic colors, the closing scenes of the last session of Congress, where, by a determination and courage worthy of Henry Clay himself, the distinguished orator overthrew and shattered a powerful, desperate and insidious combination to break down Pennsylvania's interests, and to bankrupt her work-shops and factories.

Speeches were subsequently made by John C. Neville, Col. Elwood Mears, Alexander Worrall, John Hughes, H. E. Ayler, Wm. De Haven, John B. McCarty, Ed. Bowen and Mr. Kaim.

Mysterious Disappearance.

The York Republican of the 4th says:—We have been requested to inform the public that Mr. Eli Cookson, a citizen of Warrington township, York county, Pa., left his residence on Friday the 9th of March last, for York, with a load of grain. He disposed of his grain to Messrs. P. A. & S. Small, and drew a part of the money, and returned as far as Dover the next day with Mr. Kinsay, where he stayed all night at the public house of Mr. George Darron. On Sunday morning he left Mr. Darron's house, as was supposed, for home, but it was noticed that he took the wrong road, having gone in the direction of Abbottstown. A few days after he left Dover, Mr. T. T. Gardner, Post Master at Rossville, received a letter purporting to have been written by two citizens of Clearspring, Washington county, Md., (but whose names were not legible,) stating that a man named Cookson, who had a paralytic stroke, and that his mouth was drawn to one side, and that the Irish claimed him as one of their countrymen, because, on account of his mouth being in that condition, he talked like an Irishman. The letter also stated that he had some money with him, and an account of a settlement between him and T. T. Gardner; and that a Dr. Mobley had said he could not live long, and that they would send him to the York county Almshouse immediately. Two citizens of Warrington who have returned from Clearspring report that there are no such men as are named in the letter at that place, neither have any such person as Eli Cookson been seen or heard of in that region. The letter had been regularly mailed at the post office, but it had been dropped in the box by some unknown person.

It is thought by some persons that Mr. Cookson was slightly deranged when he left Dover. He has been raised a Quaker, and generally used the plain language. He has lost his front teeth, and lisped slightly. He had on a kind of surcoat coat of homespun dark brown cloth. He had a peculiar swinging walk, which would attract attention from a stranger. His family are very much distressed, fearing that he has been murdered, and any information in regard to him will be very thankfully received by them. Address T. T. Gardner, Rossville, York county, Pa.

The Czar Alexander's Manifesto.

The following is the manifesto issued by the Czar Alexander to the Russian army:

"ST. PETERSBURG, March 5, 1855.

"Valiant warriors—faithful defenders of the Church, the Throne, and the Country: It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unvaried care, Russia's prosperity and glory, and Russia's aims, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were: 'I thank the glorious loyal guard who, in 1825, saved Russia, and also thank the brave army and fleet, and pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without—and woe to her enemies.'

"I loved my troops as my own children, and store as much as I could to improve their condition. Though not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or do more."

"May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia."

Signed, ALEXANDER."

A postscript to the manifesto presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initial of "Nicholas." The manifesto concludes as follows:—"May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to our foes, and the glory of Russia."

The Cuban revolution has probably come to a conclusion, with the execution of one of its prominent leaders—Pinto. The aid expected from the Cuban sympathizers in the United States was not rendered. Nearly a million of dollars was raised by the Creoles as a fund for promoting an expedition from the United States, and that has been squandered by the agents, without results.

Four steamships were prepared and partially equipped for the expedition, and about 5,000 men were enlisted and held in readiness for transportation. But the example of Lopez, the numbers and vigilance of the ships of war guarding the coast and harbors of Cuba, the preparations of Concha for repressing invasions and insurrections, and the premature exhaustion of the revolutionary funds, and the disapprobation and interference of the United States government, all combined to frustrate the enterprise.

The failure of the Cuban expedition is followed by some efforts to get up an expedition for Central America, under Colonel Kinsay. It is asserted that the Colonel, who has no connection whatever with the Central American colonization company, of which ex Senator Cooper is the president, intends to go to Gen. Castillon, the Nicaraguan chief, who is now at war with the government, and will probably, with a little aid from the United States, make himself its master. He offers very liberal terms to Americans who will risk their necks in his support. The population of Nicaragua is \$50,000, mostly of mixed race, and having been constantly embroiled in domestic dissensions for many years, they have neither revenue, nor commerce, nor agriculture, nor wealth. Promises of land, contingent upon the success of Castillon, will hardly tempt the poorest and most desperate of our filibusters.

Death of a Slave in Syracuse.—Dolly Robinson, a colored woman, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 25th ult. The most remarkable feature of her character was her resolute persistence in the maintaining the same relations to her mistress that she held in her Virginia master's so that in spite of the laws of New York in spite of the public sentiment of the city—and in the very midst of the dust of the underground railroad, she lived and died the property of her most excellent and benevolent lady friend.—N. Y. Paper.



GETTYSBURG:
Monday, April 9, 1855.

The Legislature is daily passing some new Bank bill. On Thursday bills were passed by the House, extending the charter of the Southwark Bank, and to incorporate the Lock Haven Bank. The Governor sent in a message on this day, announcing that he had signed the bills to extend the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, the Mauch Chunk Bank, the Anthracite Bank, the Tamaqua Bank, the New Castle Bank, the City Bank of Philadelphia, and the bill for the partial restoration of the capital of the Bank of Penna Township.

In another column will be found an account of an election riot in Cincinnati. The excitement continued for several days. The Germans had fortified themselves, and had a cannon. The military were ordered out by the authorities. On Wednesday the Germans delivered up the cannon, and matters then quieted down. The Know-Nothings had a meeting on Wednesday night, and adopted resolutions denouncing the late outrages and the destruction of the ballot boxes by a few zealots of their party, and disapproving of all unlawful proceedings. The city has resumed its quiet.

It is stated that nearly all the Democratic candidates have a majority and would be sworn into office to-day. The Democratic magistrates have a majority of 800. The ballots for these officers were not destroyed.

Horrible Death.—Yesterday morning, a young man, named William Glipp, of York, was found dead in a lime-kiln at that place. It is supposed he had laid down to sleep, and that, either affected by the gas from the burning kiln, or overcome by sleep, he fell in. His face was entirely charred, and his whole body dreadfully burned. He was about 18 years of age.

Mr. Jesse Bryan, of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, shot himself on Wednesday week, and expired about two hours after. Cause—religious excitement.

Gen. T. S. Cunningham, of Mercer county, Pa., long familiar in political circles, and one of those democrats who voted for the charter of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, died recently at Mercer.

Mr. Robert D. Carson, Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank, died suddenly on Saturday evening week. Mr. Carson was in his usual health up to the time of his decease, and had been attending to his duties in the Bank on Saturday. His death is attributed to pleurisy.

Spurious gold dollars are in circulation. They are in imitation of the old issue. They are lighter than the genuine, lack the metallic ring, and may readily be distinguished with a little care.

Neal Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, by a small majority.

More Specie Going! The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York, for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 170 passengers, and \$1,275,000 in specie.

The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday. The Whig and Know-Nothings candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected by large majorities, also their two Congressmen.

The Municipal election in Richmond took place on Wednesday. The "Know-Nothings" elected all the officers by large majorities.

The Democrats have carried the great majority of the town elections in Michigan.

Confusion Among the Know-Nothings.—LANCASTER, April 5th.—The grand State Council of Know-Nothings met here on Tuesday, but broke up in confusion this afternoon—the cause of the difficulty being opposition to an open organization. Public opinion runs counter to secrecy and oath-bound conspiracies. Messrs. Cameron, Johnson and Geo. Irvin left this morning in disgust.

A house occupied by two elderly ladies, Mrs. Baker and Miss Hamlin, in Burdettville, N. Y., was burned on Wednesday morning, and both the inmates were found dead. It is thought there has been foul play.

Oak wood in Washington is furnished to customers at \$7 per cord—about measure. In Alexandria the same article is delivered at \$5.

Navigation on the lake at Buffalo is not expected to be resumed till the 1st of May. The ice in the lake extends from the American to the Canadian shore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.—E. H. Price, of Maryland, William Smith, of Point Pleasant, Va., Dr. George S. Gliscin, of Kentucky, and George S. Carson, of Lancaster, Pa., were among those scalded, but not dangerously, by the accident on the Pennsylvania railroad on Thursday week. The loss sustained by the company was about \$125,000.

Great Military Expedition to the Plains.

It is announced in the St. Louis Republican that orders have been received from Washington for the early march of four thousand troops, under Gen. Harney, to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians who have, for years past, been engaged in depredations upon the property, and the murder of American citizens. It is understood that 1,200 of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie, 800 at Fort Kearny, 800 at Fort Riley, and 1,500 on the upper Missouri. They are to take out a year's supply of provisions.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon week, during the prevalence of the storm at Charleston, a portion of the wall of a burnt building toppled over, while five small boys were inside, and two of them—Bernard Thomas, aged 14 years, and Jas. Dawson, aged 12 years—were instantly crushed to death, and another, John Kilroy, considerably injured.

The Catholic Bishop of Dubuque has written a letter advising the people under his spiritual charge to vote for the Iowa Union, to show that they are unjustly accused of being careless of enforcing the practice of the holy virtue of temperance.

Lieutenant Bonaparte.—It is stated that letters were received by the last steamer, from Lieut. Bonaparte, of the French cavalry, dated late in February, in camp, before Sebastopol, in which he states that he is in fine health and good spirits, the weather improving, and preparations are making for an early and vigorous opening of the campaign.

Scarcity.—In some sections of the State of New York, and especially some of the western counties, there is a scarcity of hay almost unprecedented. The Buffalo republic says many farmers have been obliged to sell their cattle to considerable disadvantage, to save them from starvation.

A magnificent service of silver plate, consisting of three hundred and fifty-eight pieces, has been lately executed in New York, and is to be presented to a well known banker in San Francisco. Every piece, even to the Easter bottles, is of solid silver, the whole set occupying seven black walnut cases three feet high by sixteen inches deep. The entire cost is about \$10,000.

A breach-loading cannon was tried at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on the 29th ult., in the presence of some United States officers. Discharges were made repeatedly, as often as six times a minute, but it is claimed that, having everything perfect, from 15 to 18 discharges can easily be made in that time. This is pronounced a formidable weapon for naval warfare.

A serious riot occurred at Branchville, about nine miles from Pottsville, on Thursday and Friday of last week. One man, named Beveridge, was nearly killed. The rioters resisted the Sheriff and civic authorities, and on Friday night three volunteer companies were called out from Pottsville, and marched to the scene of strife. Between thirty and forty arrests were made, including the ringleaders of the disturbance. Great excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained of serious troubles. The origin of the riot is not mentioned. Peace, however, is now restored.

A Plenty of Doctors.—Philadelphia continues to furnish her accustomed plentiful supply of doctors of medicine. The annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in that city took place on Saturday, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on 178. Altogether 635 graduates have received this season this degree from the University and Jefferson College.

Foreign Military Companies.—The question has lately been submitted to the Governor of Ohio, as to whether he will withhold the public arms from independent volunteer companies composed in part or entirely of adopted citizens, and he has decided that there is no law which authorizes him to inquire into the character of these companies. Massachusetts is, thus far, the only State which has determined upon the disbanding of its foreign military companies.

A Challenge to Daniel Webster.—A correspondent of the New York Post discloses a fact not known even to many of Mr. Webster's most intimate friends, that he was once challenged by John Randolph. Mr. Webster declined, but the correspondence which passed between the parties, Mr. Benton acting as the friend of Randolph, appears to have been creditable to the challenged party.

Withdrawal from Know-Nothing Lodges.—Eleven members of the Know-Nothing Lodge or Council, No. 16, at Winchester, Va., have published a card, renouncing any further connection with the order. They state that several other cards of withdrawal will soon be announced, one already being signed by twenty members. Forty-six members of the Council at Harper's Ferry, Va., have also withdrawn, and publicly announced the fact. They state that forty others have withdrawn. Among the forty-six there are eight Whigs.

The news of the death of the Emperor Paul in 1861, was twenty-one days in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas four hours and a quarter.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis on Tuesday night.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 8.—Our elections have gone against the Administration. There were four distinct tickets in the field—Whig, Democratic, Know-Nothing, and Free-soil.

The returns are not all in, but the result will be nearly as follows: Ingham 27,000, Minor 25,000, Dutton 9,000. The Know-Nothings and Whigs will have 19 or 20 of the 21 Senators, and probably 130 of the 234 Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Congressmen.

There is no election of Governor by the people, but the Legislature being largely Whig and Know-Nothing, there is but little doubt that Mr. Minor will be chosen.

We have just received from Rome the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. Cass, the wife of the United States Minister at that city, and late Miss Ladtum, of New York. Mrs. Cass died the 3d of March, from congestion of the brain, caused by taking a hot bath too soon after eating. She was seized in the bath, and delivered at an hour, unconscious. Mrs. Cass was married to Mr. C. in the month of May last, in Paris. She was a young lady, remarkable for her accomplishments and personal attractions, and her death is very much regretted by the large circle of her friends who she had gained in Paris and Rome during her residence in those cities.—Paris Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Destruction of Wood.—A large quantity of wood corded up—about five hundred cords—on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, three miles above Bristol, caught fire on Monday morning from a locomotive, and the whole consumed. The wood belonged to Mr. William A. Bowen.

Important, if True.—A letter from Havana states that our consul has notified the Captain-General, by direction of Secretary Marcy, "that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis, the Government of the United States will not be answerable for the result." Francisco Estrampes, under sentence of death, is an American citizen, and it remains to be seen whether Gen. Concha will commute his punishment, or accept the alternative presented [He has since been executed.]

On Sunday morning, a clergyman of Alexandria, after the morning's discourse, read from the pulpit a notice of the decease of a lady, that her funeral would take place that afternoon, and the congregation were invited to attend. This greatly surprised many present, for they recollected having attended the funeral obsequies of the deceased about a year ago. In the evening the Rev. gentleman apologized. The notice was an old one. On taking his seat in the desk, he found it before him and supposed it had just been sent in for an announcement.

Bonnets in New York this season are not so much flared as they were last; the crowns droop more and the fronts are slightly projecting. Flowers and lace are used in their trimmings. Ladies will learn with pleasure the new style of sleeves which open in front from the shoulder to the wrist, connected by rows of pearls, and exhibiting to the admiring gaze the richest and most expensive under sleeves. Then we have another style fitting close to the arm, and ending in a deep frill, falling over the elbow.

Murder in all shades of atrocity from the lighter grades of manslaughter, to cold blooded deliberation, seem to be always rife in the atmosphere of New York, attributable, no doubt, to the number of drinking bars, gambling and disorderly houses, and the great number of persons in extreme destitution. There are now in jail twelve persons charged with murder, among the number being a foreigner named Henri Carnel, who, four years ago, deliberately murdered an old man and his two sons with the same dagger.

Interesting from Spain.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Spanish Cortes, on the 15th ult., that the Government entertained a serious thought of putting an end, as soon as possible, to slavery in Cuba, as all the conspirators lately arrested there were ardent partisans of the maintenance of slavery. The announcement is said to have been received with loud approbation.

The Minister further stated that he entertained hopes that the differences between Spain and the United States would be satisfactorily arranged. M. Rincos, in reply, said that what the country wanted was to see them honorably settled.

That remarkable phenomenon in natural science, the coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, 300 deep, and equal to 1,429,000 tons of coal.

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the State Bank of Ohio, are in circulation in Pittsburgh. They are very neatly engraved, and possess the general appearance of the genuine bills. Look out for them.

A City Bankrupt.—The City of Philadelphia has applied to the State Legislature for a temporary loan, as an immediate necessity. The Pennsylvania says the amount required by the city, to place her finances in even a respectable condition, is one million and a half of dollars.

A singular inquiry was lately at-

tempted by the Massachusetts Legislature, arising out of the excessive Know-Nothing zeal of that body. A special committee was appointed to visit and examine all "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, nunneries and convents," in order to ascertain whether any species of injustice was practiced in such establishments, which ought to be remedied by law. This committee commenced its labors by visiting a school in Roxbury, kept by seven Catholic Sisters of Charity. The visit was entirely unexpected to the inmates, who became terribly frightened on the abrupt entrance of the crowd. No less than twenty-four persons went as the committee, and made a thorough investigation of the establishment, omitting no chamber, passage, closet, attic, or cellar, to ascertain whether instruments of torture, &c., could be found. The search was without effect, except to cause a great public excitement, and bring the whole proceeding into odium and contempt. Nearly all the Boston papers denounced the conduct of the committee, and their strictures induced several members of the Legislature, a few days ago, to move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts. An animated debate ensued, during which several members declared that the press had grossly exaggerated the affair. The committee was finally ordered.

Fires for Three Months.—Conflagrations continue to sweep away property from this country at a rate exceeding one million dollars per month. The record for March shows no diminution from this sum. The New York Journal of Commerce has a table showing that during the past month there were 41 fires in the United States which destroyed property valued at \$1,608,000. This does not include the losses by the recent fires in the woods at the South. The loss by fires during the last three months is put down at \$8,882,000.

One of Virginia's noblest spirits has fallen. William S. Archer, a member of the U. S. Senate from 1841 to 1847, died at his residence in Amelia county, on the 28th ult. Mr. Archer was that rare commodity in Virginia—a Whig. We have heard but little of him since his appearance in the Baltimore Whig National Convention in 1852, where he took an active part, in the minority of the Virginia delegation, for the nomination of his old friend, Gen. Scott. Mr. Archer was a highly popular Virginia politician, and a man of enlarged views of public policy.

The Flight of News.—No place of news was ever carried such a vast distance in so short a time as was the announcement of the death of the Russian Emperor. It took place at noon on the 2d of March, and in an hour or two it was known in nearly every part of the European continent and the British islands. On the 3d of March the Africa sailed from Liverpool with the news. She reached Halifax at noon of the 15th, and by the close of that day there was scarcely a town in the United States where the great event was not known. Thirteen days had sufficed to carry the intelligence over two continents and one broad ocean. There was never a more striking illustration of the wonderful workings of electricity and steam as means of annihilating distance.

More Victims of the Explosion near Jersey City.—There have been altogether seven deaths by the explosion of the fire-works manufactory on Bergen point on the 21st ultimo. Beside Henry Kleiber, taken out of the ruins dead, and Henry Korner, who died the same day, five others have since died. Their names are Emil Brehn, Jacob Niclosay, Frederick Schmidt, Ferdinand Bauer, and Charles Klein. The two survivors are Win. Hitten, who is expected to live, and the lad Henry Jopman, who, it is believed, will not recover.

Severe Sentence.—Win. Cleland, convicted at Pittsburgh of selling liquor to an intemperate woman, after being notified not to do so by her husband, was sentenced on Saturday a week to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$50 in the commonwealth, \$20 to the prosecutor, and undergo an imprisonment of 60 days in the county jail.

The progress of Mormon Proselytism in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, has attracted the attention of British philanthropists, and an effort seems to be making to counteract the evil influence. Thus a Normanton was lately made sensible of his error by the Tracts of the London Religious Tract Society, directed against Mormonism, and has been the means of inducing more than one hundred other Mormons to renounce that creed.

The "Fillibusters," according to a Washington dispatch, have not abandoned their expedition to Cuba. It is said a large expedition is about to sail from New Orleans and other Southern ports. Stores of arms and ammunition, it is alleged, have been sent forward to an island near Cuba, and as soon as advices are received that these articles are safely landed, the men will set out. The military organization is represented as being complete, and many of the officers have seen service in the American army.

Five dwellings, three stores and the Lutheran Church, at Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Loss about \$12,000.

Election Riot at Cincinnati.

The municipal election at Cincinnati took place on Monday last, and gave rise to a serious riot. The Gazette gives the following account of it:

"The election yesterday was a deeply interesting one, and was characterized by scenes which all good citizens must regret. The fights in some instances began in the morning with the opening of the polls.—At the Fourth Ward there was a fight, in which several persons participated, but no believe no particular injury was inflicted on any one. In the Sixteenth Ward American judges were chosen. This led to some hard words and a fight, in which three or four persons were pretty severely beaten. In the Eleventh a difficulty arose in the afternoon. It was rumored that the Germans would not permit Americans to vote, and in consequence of this rumor a party of seven or eight Americans went up to see what was the state of things and to help their friends to get their votes. A German was arrested by the police officers, and as they were taking him away he was rescued, and officer Carey severely beaten on the ground. The Americans were soon informed, and towards 6 o'clock the fighting was resumed, in the course of which a man named George Reeder was severely, and it is supposed fatally, stabbed. Dr. Brown was hit on the head with a bolt and much hurt, and Mr. Higdon, William, and John Leonard were beaten over and over severely. Soon after this a rush was made at the polls, the ballot-box seized, taken out of the house, broken in pieces, and the tickets scattered about the streets. A party then went up to Jackson's hill to seize the cannon which had been used yesterday in fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birthday. The gun was captured. The sword was taken from the captain of the gun squad, and the flag which belonged to it was carried off and planted on the engine house where the polls were. The crowd soon after went down town, passing by the Ninth Ward polls, when another fight was got up, but the polls having been closed, they proceeded to the Thirteenth Ward polls. As the party were passing with the cannon they were assaulted by Irishmen; these assembled, who threw boulders at them. A general scrimmage then ensued, in which both sides were like hail and pistol shots were heard on every side. The Irish gave way when they saw the Americans loading their cannon with boulders. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood, into which the Irish retreated, were riddled with boulders. One of the boulders shot from the cannon struck a man not engaged in the fight and inflicted a severe wound on the head; the others went through the sign of the Mechanics and Traders' Hall."

The above account shows that the vote of the Eleventh Ward was entirely lost by the destruction of the ballot-box. The telegraphic reports inform us that the ballot-box in the Twelfth Ward shared the same fate. It having been alleged (or ascertained) that the box in this ward contained fifty five more tickets than there were names recorded on the poll-books, one of the judges insisted on throwing out the entire vote, but the others would not agree; and while the judges were counting the votes a body of men entered the room and took the box containing the tickets forcibly from them, and then burnt the ballots and tally sheets in the open street. These two wards gave to Mr. Faran a majority of from ten to twelve hundred votes, the destruction of which, it is said, will elect Mr. Taylor by a majority of four or five hundred votes. It is further stated, however, much to the credit of Mr. Taylor, that he is too good an American to accept an election obtained by such disreputable means.

The peace of Cincinnati was further threatened on Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning by the more violent members of the opposing parties, but no collision actually occurred.

The Western Indians.—The Buffalo Commercial of Thursday says:—An intelligent officer of the army writes from Fort Laramie, under date of Jan. 24th, to a friend in this city, since the massacre of the 30 persons by the Sioux, trade with that nation has been prohibited, and the traffic of powder and lead has been stopped in this section of the country. All the Indians on the Missouri, north and east of us, will sell their furs for nothing but ammunition, arrow heads, &c., preparatory to the opening of hostilities, which they declare they will commence in the spring, and drive all the soldiers out of the country.

Bridge Across the Susquehanna.—The York Republican states that a bridge is either already completed, or nearly so, across the Susquehanna river at York Furnace twenty-five miles below Columbia. It is a substantial structure, and will do away with the necessity of driving cattle around by Columbia on their way to Philadelphia, as it will furnish a near route.

R. J. B. J., formerly a colored barber of Terre Haute, Indiana, but now of Liberia, Africa, has been Speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic, and is now editing a paper in that country.

Great Fire at Memphis.—A fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on the 26th ult., which destroyed nearly an entire block—loss \$100,000—insurance \$50,000. Forty-three houses were consumed, including the "Appeal" printing office.

An old convict, named George Lockwood, was discharged on Monday last, from the Maryland Penitentiary, having served out his third term in that institution. He is now between 40 and 50 years of age, and has served in all, 17 years 6 months and 15 days in the Penitentiary. This is the man who, in a fit of passion, some 15 or 20 years ago, seized a butcher and chopped off his thumb and first two fingers of his left hand, with the view of incapacitating himself for hard labor; but he mislaid his aim after all his pain and trouble. He entered the penitentiary first in 1828, at the age of 19.

The Senate of New York passed the Prohibitory Liquor law on Wednesday, by a vote of 21 to 11.

ER-GREEN CEMETERY.

ER-GREEN CEMETERY.

last installment of the subscriptions to Capital Stock known due, and immediately in all cases is required in order to completion of the improvements and, and to the meeting of the engagements of the Company.

ANDER CORHAN, appointed Collector of said subscriptions, will call upon all in and it is hoped that the response will further steps unnecessary.

are ready for delivery to all such persons as have not yet paid purchase-money it is requested that they make and lift them.

of the Company is intended to

have already made payment.
D. MC CONAUGHY, Pres.
TABLE, No. 9. Feb. 5.

TELL THEM COME!

New Goods at Less Prices.

MEN, look to your interests. If you
want to get back the money you lost, just
go to the North-west corner of the Diamond,
you will save at least 25 per cent, and
full worth of your money, and where
not have to pay for those who don't
want to forget to bring your money. Also
bring anything and everything you have
such as BETTER EGGS, BATHING

RAGS, and everything you think will
 I'll buy at what they are worth,
 at the People's Store.
 The Stock consists of DRY GOODS,
 Hats, Clothing made to order, &c.
 JOHN HOKE
 St. Louis, Jan. 22

Notice in Earnest!
 The subscriber has quit business as his
 his book, for the express purpose of suc-
 cess. Those who are indebted are hereby notified to call immediately
 for payment, as his entire business
 will be settled up for the season. —

those accounts are of more standing
to expect further indulgence, and if any
person calls for the money, don't blame
my books will be in my own hands, in
of PAXTON & COLEMAN, at my old
until the 1st of April next: then it may
nary to put them in the hands of an
or collection.

W. W. PAXTON.

ORDINANCE

ing for the Measurement of Cord-
Wood.

herely ordained by the Town Council
the Borough of Glastonbury, that there

namely, a suitable person appointed
 Under for said Borough, who shall
 sworn or affirmed to the faithful and
 discharge of his duties; and who
 whenever called upon so to do, proceed
 to rank up and measure, any Cord-
 or, offered for sale, in said Borough,
 having ascertained the quantity therein,
 give a certificate of the same to the per-
 whose instance such measurement is
 which certificate shall be conclusi-
 vely taken as the quantity in said Wool.
 said officer shall be entitled to demand
 the sum of twelve and a half cents
 and every cord of wool so measured
 and a proportionate amount for travel

natures; which fees shall be paid by
 any or persons of whose instance such
 amount is made, unless otherwise agreed.
 Provided, that this Ordinance shall
 be in force and after the first day of April
 of January 5, 1855.
 R. G. HARPEE, *Burgess*.
 — R. G. MCCREARY, *Secy.*

Disolution.
 partnership heretofore existing be-
 tween the Subscribers, under the name
 of S. Falmesstock & Sons, is this day
 dissolved by limitation. All persons indebted
 to the said firm are requested to call and

SAUL E. FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
1, 1855.

Co-Partnership.

undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS. Hoping continuance of the liberal patronage here extended to the old firm, they will

do their utmost to merit the confidence in them by the public.

JAMES E. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK,
J. 1875.

NOTICE.

I have rented out my Foundry to take effect from and after the 1st day of next month, and being anxious to close up the business, I hereby give notice to persons having claims against me, or the firm of "T. WARREN & SON," to present them to settlement and those knowing

persons to be indebted to me, or said family, or trade, are requested to call and settlement by that time, as after said date I shall be away from the Foundry. I wish to be the only notice I shall give to persons interested in the same, will to give it their immediate attention, as we are at the date I intend to place all my in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. WARREN.

1, 1867.

Last Notice!

Retiring from business, the subscriber desires to record his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally.

to so liberally patronized him during the latter part of a century, and select Sons in the New Firm, the generous so long extended to him. As it is a point that persons knowing themselves to him for not otherwise, is account here been placed in the of R. G. McGraw, Esq., for collection, in all persons indebted will please make payment. He hopes this will be **NOTICE** required, as the long **time given them should prompt them to give their obligations immediately.**

SAMUEL FAHRENSTOCK.

Last Notice.
The subscriber takes this method of giving notice that he has left his Books & Notes of Bonds of M. & W. M. P. & Co. Esqrs for him, where he hopes all interested will pay up without further delay.
D. MIDDLECOFF.

...prominent children, (if any) are
...to the same quantity. In case there
...have been along to being present, the
...consequence is to make Apple 1944 a
...to be done.

Apple to the equivalent as his other
...getting, whose parents having found
...to sell, may obtain the highest price
...m R. G. McLEARY

4-12